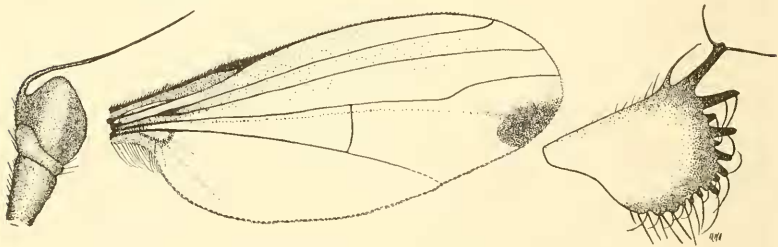


parallel with third vein to wing margin. A conspicuous jet black spot near the apex on the posterior margin. Wing but little indented at tip of fifth vein; anal angle not at all prominent.

*Female*.—Much like male. Third antennal joint shorter. Costal vein not enlarged at tip of first vein. Hind tibiae not thickened. Posterior femora lack cilia along inner lower edge. Abdomen is dark metallic green with slight coppery reflections.

*Taxonomy*.—This species runs to *fortis* Aldrich in Van Duzee and Currans' analytical key (American Museum Novitates No. 683) but differs in having no infuscation on cross-vein and has a deep black spot at apex of wing on posterior margin. The cilia of posterior femora are darker and shorter than those of *fortis* Aldrich.

*Types*.—Described from 6 males and 7 females collected at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, May 23, 1938, by B. G. Berger. Holotype and allotype deposited in U. S. National Museum; Paratypes in insect collections of Iowa Wesleyan College and Utah Agricultural Experiment Station.



*Dolichopus jaquesi*, n. sp. Male.

## TWO NEW CALIFORNIA PHYLLOPHAGA (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE).

By LAWRENCE W. SAYLOR,

*Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

The description of the following two species brings the total known species of the genus *Phyllophaga* in California to five, with the possibility of a sixth being found in the northern part of the State. The previously known species are: *P. errans* Leconte, *P. sequoiana* Saylor, and *P. stohleri* Saylor. *P. anxia* (Leconte) has been recorded from northern California but it is possible that the so identified specimens may be *P. errans*.

**Phyllophaga reevesi** Saylor, new species.

(Figure 1, a-e.)

*Male*.—Robust, wider behind; rufocastaneous, the thorax and head rufous and shining, the elytra pruinose; elytra with very minute hair on disc. Punctures of head and clypeus very coarse, variolate, and contiguous; clypeal apex scarcely reflexed, faintly emarginate at center, the angles very broadly rounded. Antennae 10-segmented, the testaceous club one-third longer than the funicle. Thorax with moderately coarse punctures, somewhat densely punctate on disc, with a small median smooth area, the punctures much closer and coarser apically and near the sides. Pygidium with sparse punctation and short suberect hairs, apex broadly rounded, entire surface moderately pruinose. Abdomen shining; 5th segment with a median patch of dense fine punctures at base, the latter with short erect hair, the apical third suddenly declivous to apical margin; 6th sternite flattened, finely punctured, with a subbasal and submarginal row of short erect hairs. All claws with short triangular tooth slightly above the middle, the area between the claw tooth and basal dilation minutely crenulate. Length 14 mm. Width 7 mm.

The unique male *Type* from "Dante's View, Death Valley, California, April, 1935, Lawrence W. Saylor Collector," will be deposited on loan in the collection of the United States National Museum. The specimen was taken under a rock on the side of the hill just below the top of Dante's View; remains of a second individual were seen in a spider web also under a rock on the hillside. It affords the writer much pleasure to name this species in honor of his close friend and companion on many enjoyable collecting and fishing trips, William C. Reeves, Jr., of the University of California.

**Phyllophaga xerophila** Saylor, new species.

(Figure 2, a-e.)

*Male*.—Shape, coloration, and puncturation of the entire dorsal surface similar to that of *P. reevesi*. Antennal club one-fourth longer than funicle, the entire antenna testaceous. Pygidium sparsely and finely punctate with minute hair, surface pruinose in basal three-fourths; apex subtruncate. Abdomen polished, with puncturation of 5th segment moderately dense at center, and with minute hair at center-base, apex and sides very sparsely punctate, the apical half gradually declivous to apical margin; 6th sternite nearly as long as 5th, flat, with faint indication of a median longitudinal sulcus, nearly impunctate at center. All claws with short triangular tooth above the middle, surface between the tooth and basal dilation very minutely crenulate. Length 15 mm. Width 7 mm.

The unique male *Type* is from "Vermo, near Barstow, San Bernardino County, California, collected in April, 1935, Lawrence W. Saylor," and will be deposited on loan in the United States National Museum.

**Phyllophaga stohleri** Saylor.

*Phyllophaga stohleri* Saylor, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 40 (5) : 130, 1938.

This species was described by the writer from specimens collected in Nye County, Nevada; since that time he has received an additional pair collected in the "Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California, May 20, 1937, taken in copulation on a *Juniperus* bush by W. C. Reeves," and presented to him by the collector. The author has also seen two additional specimens of this species, one taken at the same time and place, in the collection of Mr. James Elsea, and another, a male, from Essex, Calif., collected April 29, 1937, by Mr. Mont. A. Cazier and presented to the writer by the collector.

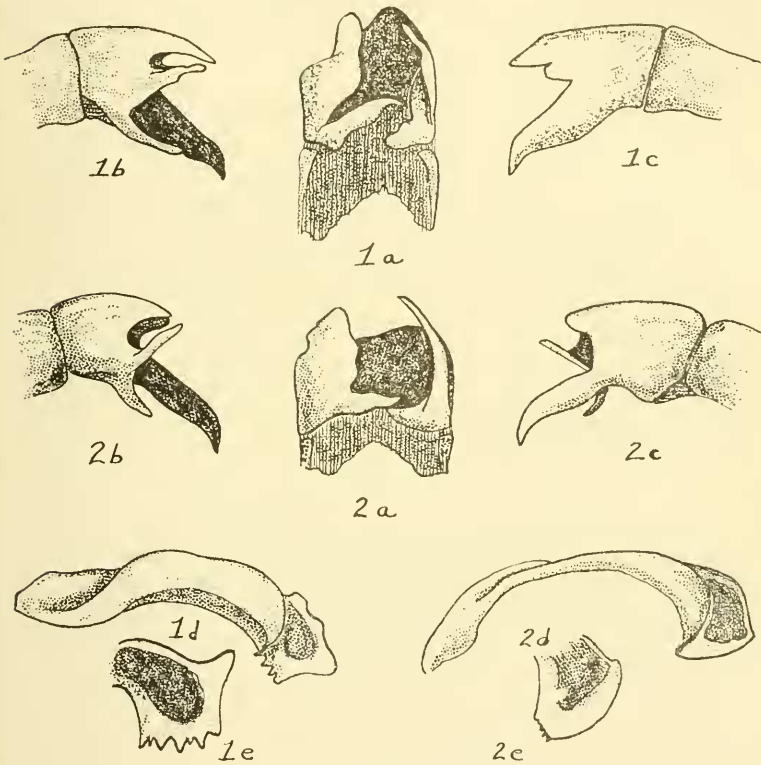
The species of this group may be separated by means of the following key, as well as by the male genitalia:

KEY TO MALES OF THE *Phyllophaga sociatus* GROUP.

1. Antennal club distinctly longer than the funicle: thoracic punctures at the front margin dense but usually not contiguous..... 2  
    Antennal club shorter than funicle; punctures of thorax usually coarser and contiguous at the front margin, and immediately adjacent to the latter..... 3
2. Pygidium sparsely punctate, the hairs procumbent and minute; 5th abdominal sternite not abruptly declivous at apex. *xerophila*, new species  
    Pygidium sparsely punctured with short and suberect hairs; 5th sternite abruptly declivous at apical fourth to apex....*reevesi*, new species
3. Pygidium with close dense punctures, the hairs short, dense and erect; sutural stria of elytra widest at middle and narrowing abruptly towards base and apex; hind femur with long dense hair over the entire surface.....*stohleri*  
    Pygidium sparsely punctate; sutural stria of very nearly the same width throughout, except immediately adjacent to the scutellum; hind femur with but two marginal rows of long hairs, the surface between them impunctate.....*sociatus* Horn

These four species seem to form a very definite group of nearctic *Phyllophaga*; they approach somewhat the members of subgenus *Listrochelus* (in which *sociatus* was originally described) but are distinguished by the entire lack of a transverse carina on the vertex, as well as by the smoother tarsal claws, which at most have a very faint crenulation visible only at the base under rather high magnification. The group includes: Oblong-oval species, wider behind, of varying shades of rufocastaneous and rufous, often with a marked degree of pruinosity above; the head and thorax coarsely punctate, the latter especially at front margins and sides, the lateral margins strongly crenulate and ciliate; elytra with sparse fine punctures; 5th abdominal segment exhibiting varying degrees of declivity at apex, the 6th segment

flat; hind femur densely pilose, at least on margins, hind tibia with moderately dense, long cilia on inner surface; front tarsal segments with a small spine at inner side of apex; all claws with a small, triangular preapical tooth, the surface between the tooth and the basal dilation very minutely crenulate in some specimens; under surface with long, erect, very dense hair.



EXPLANATION OF TEXT FIGURES.

Figure 1. *Phyllophaga reevesi* Saylor      Figure 2. *Phyllophaga xerophila* Saylor.  
 a. Ventral view of male genitalia.  
 b. Side view of male genitalia.  
 c. Side view of male genitalia.  
 d. Side view of aedeagus.  
 e. Tip of aedeagus enlarged.